A NEW SPECIES OF LUPERODES WITH NOTES ON OTHER COLEOPTERA (CHRYSOMELIDAE, BUPRESTIDAE).

By Burdette E. White, Merced, California.

Luperodes adenostomata n. sp.

Somewhat suggestive of *L. bivittatus* Lec. but is smaller and more strongly polished. The dorsal surface is piceous with a broad, straw yellow vitta on each elytron that does not reach the base or the apex because of a narrow, piceous margin.

Male: Antennae reaching past apical fourth of the elytra, dark with basal segments lighter, 2nd and 3d segments equal and together equal to the 4th in length, terminal segment but little longer than the penultimate and with apical lobe rounded; head entirely dark above the frontal suture, pale brown below including the clypeus and mandibles, surface virtually void of punctures, smooth and shining, clypeus truncate; pronotum transverse, one and one-fourth wider than long, widest at apical third, strongly arcuate to apical angles which are obtuse, lateral margin narrowly visible from above to apical fifth, surface piceous, shining, very feebly punctate; scutellum piceous, impunctate, strongly polished; elytra each with a median yellow vitta entirely bordered by a narrow piceous margin, surface strongly shining, the pale vittae finely alutaceous, entire surface with shallow, obsolete punctures; body beneath dark, basal segment of hind tarsi equal in length to 2nd and 3d together.

Length, 2.8 mm.; width, 1 mm.

Female: Very similar to male but larger, the antennae reaching but little past middle of elytra, with 2nd and 3d segments together a little longer than the 4th. The abdominal segments are also lighter.

Length, 3.5 mm.; width, 1.4 mm.

Holotype, male, and allotype, female, collected at Sunset Valley, Santa Barbara County, California (VII–4–1937), on *Adenostoma fasciculatum* by the writer are in his collection. Numerous paratypes are from the same locality and plant collected July 4, 1937–38–39–40. Other specimens are from Carpinteria, California (VIII–6–1940), on same plant as the above.

Paratypes are deposited in the collection of the California Academy of Sciences, in the Richard Dahl, Wm. Barr, and Kenneth

Hagen collections, and in the collection of Mr. J. J. du Bois.

Although *adenostomata* has been confused with *bivittatus,* it is quite distinct. The size is smaller, the clypeus is not emarginate, there is no submarginal yellow vitta on the elytra, the vittae do not reach the apex, the surface is more shining than in *bivittatus* and the apical antennal segment is not as pointed as in the latter. The two species also feed on different plants. The preferred host of *bivitttatus* is the California Buckeye, *Aesculus californicus.*

Diabrotica balteata LeConte.

Mr. A. C. Davis, 1929 (Pan-Pacific Ent., 5(3): 116), records *Diabrotica balteata* Lec. from San Diego, California. Since there appears to be no later mention of this tropical species in our fauna, the following notes considerably extending its known range may be of interest. One specimen was collected by the writer at Buellton (Northern Santa Barbara County), California, in July, 1937. Numerous examples were also found at Carpinteria, California, during the past three years—mainly in the month of May. Specimens are also at hand from Santa Ana, California (X–2–1938), J. G. Shanafelt, collector.

Additional Buprestidae from Sunset Valley, California.

In a short paper on the *Acmaeodera* from Sunset Valley, California (Pan-Pacific Ent., 15 (2): 69–75), the author listed twenty different species. Since that time he has collected four additional species from the same area. The striking fact is that all twenty-four different forms of this genus were found at the same elevation, within the same floral association, and within a very small area (within a two-mile long and approximately one-hundred-yard wide area along a road cut through the "chamise belt"). The writer is aware of a number of *Acmaeodera* species occurring on Mt. San Jacinto in Southern California, but these are from a series of life zones ranging from Lower Sonoran to the Transition and possibly into the Canadian or Hudsonian zones.

Acmaeodera perlanosa Timberlake.

This species was listed in the above cited paper as *fenyesi* Fall and noted to differ from the typical form. It has since received the above name while the typical *fenyesi* has been collected on *Eriogonum fasciculatum* at the same locality.

Acmaeodera latiflava Fall.

A single typical specimen of this species was collected from blossoms of *Eriodictyon crassifolium* var. *traskiae* on July 4, 1940.

Acmaeodera simulata Van Dyke.

Three specimens were collected from scrub oak, *Quercus dumosa,* July 4, 1939.

Acmaeodera dohrni Horn.

To this name were doubtfully referred several specimens in the above noted paper. Since then, true *dohrni* has been found at the same locality and the former species will be described in the near future by another worker. The *dohrni* were found on July 4, 1939, and were beaten from *Cercocarpus.*

Dystaxia murrayi Lec.

A number of specimens, incuding both sexes, of this desirable species were collected by the writer from *Quercus dumosa* during early July, 1938, –39, and –40. Specimens from this locality were also collected by Dr. E. C. Van Dyke, Mr. Wm. Barr, Kenneth Hagen, and Mont Cazier.

Dystaxia elegans Fall.

One specimen of each sex of this beautiful species was collected together with *D. murrayi.* The male was captured by Mr. Wm. Barr from the valley oak, *Quercus lobata,* in July, 1939. The female was collected by the author from *Quercus dumosa.* The antennae of both sexes are strongly serrate, the male being noticeably more so.

Buprestis laeviventris (Lec.).

A single specimen was collected from the foliage of the Digger Pine by Mr. Wm. Barr, July 4, 1939.

Anthaxia pseudotsugae Chamb.

The writer has collected a few specimens of *pseudotsugae* from the blossoms of *Adenostoma* in early July, 1938 and 39.

Anthaxia aeneogaster L. and G.

This species occurs on various blossoms and has been found during early July.

Chrysobothris mali Horn.

Mali occurs very commonly on *Ceanothus cuneatus* during July.

Chrysobothris arizonicus Chamb.

Specimens of this species (det. by W. S. Fisher) were collected from *Adenostoma fasciculatum* on July 4, 1939, by Mr. Wm. Barr, K. Hagen, and the writer.

Chrysobothris purpurifrons Mots.

One specimen was collected from a freshly felled Digger Pine, July 4, 1939 (det. by J. N. Knull).

Chrysobothris piuta Wick.

This neat little species occurs commonly on *Cercocarpus betuloides* from which numerous specimens were obtained during July of 1937, –38, –39, and –40.

Chrysobothris lucana Horn.

A few specimens of this relatively rare species were collected from *Ceanothus cuneatus,* July 4, 1939.

Agrilus arbuti Fisher.

This species occurs on the Manzanita (*Arctostaphylos* sp.) and was found not commonly in early July, 1939 and –40.

Agrilus politus Say.

Specimens of this well known species were found on a species of willow (*Salix*). They were not common in July.

Agrilus blandus Horn.

One specimen of this rather rare *Agrilus* was caught in flight over *Adenostoma,* July 4, 1938 (det. by J. N. Knull).

Polycesta californica Lec.

One specimen was captured from dead branches of *Ceanothus* by the writer, July 4, 1940. Other specimens were collected by Dr. E. C. Van Dyke, Wm. Barr, and Kenneth Hagen during early July, 1939.

December, 1941, BULLETIN.—The correct date of mailing for this number is November 24, 1941—*not* November 19, as on the cover.